

C. media Lindb.

Odontoschisma prostratum (Sw.) Trevis.

Calypogeia Sullivantii Aust.

C. Trichomanis (L.) Corda.

Lepidozia sylvatica Evans.

Telaranea nematodes (Gottsche) M. A. Howe.

Porella pinnata L. (R. L.)

Frullania Asagrayana Mont. (R. L.)

F. eboracensis Gottsche.

Anthoceros laevis L. (R. L.)

Of the species listed *Cephalozia Francisci* and *Telaranea nematodes* are perhaps the most interesting from the standpoint of plant distribution. *Cephalozia Francisci* has a northern range. It occurs in Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts and also in the eastern part of Long Island but is still unknown from Connecticut and Rhode Island. *Telaranea nematodes*, on the other hand, is southern in its distribution and is not known in New England or at any other point north of Fisher's Island. It occurs, however, in eastern Long Island, in New Jersey, and along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, and is a characteristic species in many tropical regions. The other species of the island are widely distributed in eastern North America and most of them occur also in Europe.

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SOME EXTINCT OR LOST AND REDISCOVERED PLANTS III.

PSORALEA STIPULATA T. & G.

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Psoralea stipulata was described in the appendix of Torrey & Gray's Flora (1: 688. 1840.) The type came from "Falls of the Ohio," Mr. Wm. Jones (communicated by Dr. Clapp.) The type specimen in the Torrey Herbarium bears the following label:

Psoralea? stipulata T. & Gr. [congesta]
Jun. 8—39 Rock Island,
Falls of the Ohio

Collected by Mr. Wm. Jones of Portland, Ky.
[Dr. Clapp—rec'd. July 9th, 1839]

There is also another specimen in said herbarium from "Rock Island, Falls of Ohio, June, 1842, C. W. Short, M.D.," and in the Columbia University Herbarium one labeled, "New Albany, Ind." collected by A. Clapp. This was received from Matindale. New Albany was Dr. Clapp's home. As no date is given, this might have been a specimen from the original collection or it might be an additional station. In the herbarium of The New York Botanical Garden there is one from the Falls of Ohio collected by Short in 1860. The Gray Herbarium and the U. S. National Herbarium contain no other specimens except duplicates of one or two specimens given above, and no specimens have been collected since 1860. The plant seems, therefore, to have been confined to Clark County, Indiana, and Jefferson County, Kentucky.

The species is not mentioned in the earlier editions of Wood's Classbook, but in the editions of 1863-1872 (p. 315), and in his Botanist and Florist (1873-1889, p. 92), there are short descriptions and the locality is given as Ohio Falls, Ky. In Gray's Manual (ed. 1, p. 105) the distribution is also given as Ohio Falls. This remains unchanged up to the 6th edition, where it is changed to "Rocks, S. Ind. and Ky." In the New Gray's Manual it reads: "Limestone ledges, Ohio River above Louisville, Ky., and New Albany, Ind."

In Britton & Brown's illustrated Flora (both editions) and in Britton's Manual (both editions) the distribution is given as, "in rocky places, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky." The extended distribution seems to be due to Miss A. M. Vail's revision of the genus (Bull. Torrey Club 21: 113), where she erroneously placed "Falls of the Ohio" and "Rock Island" in the State of Ohio. Miss Vail also states that in Short's herbarium at the Philadelphia Academy there is a note "That he never found this plant in fruit growing wild, and that he cultivated it vainly for years."

In local publications of Indiana and Kentucky we find the following records:

In Barnes' Catalogue of the plants of Jefferson County (1881, p. 7) is given "Knobs" without authority. (This is probably

a mistake in that the author confused the county with Jefferson Co., Kentucky. Young does not mention it in his *Botany of Jefferson County, Indiana*, 1871.)

In the *Catalogue of the Phanerogamous and Vascular Cryptogamous Plants of Indiana*, prepared by the editors of the *Botanical Gazette* and C. R. Barnes in 1881, the only word indicating the distribution is "Knobs."

In Stanley Coulter's *Catalogue of the Flowering Plants and Ferns of Indiana* (1900) we read: "It occurs in Jefferson and Clark Counties sparingly. No other stations are reported." (The records from Jefferson County, Indiana, are probably erroneous; see above.)

In Short's *Fourth Supplementary Catalogue of the Plants of Kentucky* we read: "*Psoralea congesta*,—a new species lately discovered by Dr. Clapp and Mr. Jones of New Albany, on the islands of the Ohio River near that place." (This specific name was never published but it appears on the type sheets of *P. stipulata*.)

I have written to Mr. C. C. Deam, Bluffton, Indiana, to Prof. Stanley Coulter at Purdue University and Prof. Young at Hanover College. Mr. Deam has never collected it. He answered among other things, "The area about the Ohio Falls is now all town and there is very little chance for anything to survive there. If it is a plant of low ground and local it is no doubt extinct now, as all area about the Falls is under cultivation or has buildings on it." I understand that the Rock Island, the original locality, was blasted away some years ago when the Ohio was made more navigable.

Professor Coulter answered that in preparing his catalogue he "relied for citations from Jefferson County on the catalogues" by A. H. Young, J. M. Coulter and C. R. Barnes (respectively). Young's catalogue does not cite *P. stipulata*, J. M. Coulter's I have not seen unless it is the one published by the editors of the *Botanical Gazette*. In Barnes' catalogue the plant is credited to Jefferson County, Indiana, but I believe that this County has been confused with Jefferson County, Kentucky, where the plant has existed. In a later letter, Prof. S. Coulter added: "I do not believe the plant exists at present in Indiana. I have no specimen of it in my herbarium. I have written to my brother about it and his reference was from Clapp's collection."

Professor Young wrote: "It has not been my pleasure to become acquainted with *Psoralea stipulata*." He has resided in Jefferson County since 1870, collected thoroughly through Scott, Jefferson, and Switzerland counties, Indiana, and Trimble County, Kentucky, but not in the immediate vicinity of the Falls. Neither he nor his students have ever met it.

It seems, therefore, evident that the plant was found locally in the neighborhood of Louisville, on both sides of the river, *i. e.* in Clark County, Indiana, and Jefferson County, Kentucky, but is now extinct. Furthermore that it never has been collected in fruit. It may be that after all it is not a *Psoralea* (in broad sense). The flowers resemble much those of *P. Onobrychis*, but even the calyx is without glands. Glands are present on at least the calyx and the fruit in all the other species of the tribe *Psoraleae*. I thought once that it might be a species of *Meibomia*, but I have not found a species in that genus to match it.

Any further information will be thankfully received.

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FURTHER NOTES ON CYNOSURUS ECHINATUS L. IN OREGON

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Cynosurus echinatus L. was first reported from Eugene by J. C. Nelson, October, 1919 (Torreya, Vol. 19, No. 9, page 189). R. V. Bradshaw reported its occurrence at Eugene, Feb., 1920 (American Botanist, Vol. 26, No. 1, page 19). Again it was reported by J. C. Nelson in his list of introduced plants, March, 1921 (Torreya, Vol. 21, No. 2, page 24). It was here indicated as an introduced species. The latest and most detailed account of its occurrence at Eugene was given by Mr. Bradshaw in Torreya, September, 1921 (Torreya, Vol. 21, No. 5, page 81). It is here stated that *C. echinatus* occurred on Skinner's Butte and Spencer's Butte.

It would not be at all difficult to think of this species as being introduced in both of these localities as Skinner's Butte is a